

57900
S/191/62/000/005/008/012
B110/31C1

5 P/60
AUTHORS:

Korolev, A. Ya., Zherebkov, S. K., Borisova, F. K.,
Medvedeva, A. M., Grozhan, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Gluing of ftoroplast-4 to rubbers

PERIODICAL:

Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1962, 37-39

TEXT: Ftoroplast-4 (polytetrafluoro ethylene) was glued to organofluorine and acrylonitrile rubbers. For this purpose the surface, degreased by means of gasoline, was modified with a sodium-naphthalene complex activated by addition of 2 g-atom Na metal per mole naphthalene in 1 liter tetrahydrofuran. After 40 sec treatment of the film, rinsing in acetone and water, and 30 min drying at 100°C, the surface color turned from milky white to gray-brown. The contact angle of wetting with water dropped here from 106 to 45-55°. Crude rubbers were pasted on using glue on the basis of nitrile rubber and thermoreactive resin (Q3H-1 (PEN-1)). The strength of gluing of organofluorine and acrylonitrile rubbers to ftoroplast-4 with smooth surface was 0.56-0.92 kgf/cm, with rough surface 2.55-5.60 kgf/cm. The gluing of CKH-26 (SKN-26) rubber to

Card 1/2

Gluing of ftoroplast-4 to rubbers

S/191/62/000/005/006/012
B110/B101

ftoroplast-4 with rough surface was stable against heat aging at 100 and 170°C and 50 hr effect of AMG-10 $\pm$ (AMG-10f) medium at 170°C. By means of FEN-1, ftoroplast-4 films can also be glued to one another, to vulcanized organofluorine and acrylonitrile rubbers, and to metals, the heat treatment lasting for 60 min at 100°C. Glued joints with ftoroplast-4 with rough surface were destroyed within the rubber. There are 5 tables. /

Card 2/2

L 41366-66 EWT(m /EWP(v)/EWP(j)/I/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/HM/RM
ACC NR: AP6022887 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/004/0022/0025
AUTHOR: Syrovatko, T. P.; Zhitlovskaya, A. I.; Amatuni, L. A.; Nikogosyan, M. G.;
Medvedeva, A. M. 43
ORG: Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti) B
TITLE: 88NP adhesive for cold bonding of rubber to metal 4
SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1966, 22-25
TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, adhesive bonding, rubber / 88NP adhesive
ABSTRACT: The properties of 88-NP adhesive, prepared from NP nairit, was studied under laboratory and industrial conditions. The adhesive does not change its viscosity and adhesive properties during storage, and is thermally stable up to 70 °C. The optimum strength of the adhesive joint is achieved 24 hours after the bonding. The adhesive properties of 88-NP are not impaired by the action of low temperatures. When 1/3 part of toluene is introduced into the adhesive composition as the solvent, the crystallization temperature of 88-NP decreases. The adhesive produces satisfactory bonding strengths with various materials. It is concluded that 88-NP adhesive is suitable for bonding the majority of commonly used rubbers to various materials. In the presence of a plasticizer, however, the bonding strength decreases because the plasticizers migrate from the rubber to the film of adhesive and cause it to soften. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64
Card 1/1 66h UDC: 668.395.004.12

MEDVEDEVA, A. M.

"A Quantitative Separation of Iron, Molybdenum, Vanadium, and Titanium by the Method of Ion-Exchange Chromatography." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 13 Dec 1954. (Vol. 2 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SC: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

Medvedevs A. M.

Use of the Method of Ion-Exchange Chromatography in the
Determination of Molybdenum in Steels and Ores. I. P.
Altman and A. M. Medvedevs. *Laboratory*
1956, No. 13, 1416-1418. (In Russian). The use of cation-
exchange resins in the presence of hydrogen peroxide for the
separation of molybdenum from iron and other elements is the
basis of the method described for molybdenum determination
in steels and ores. The hydrogen peroxide prevents the sorp-
tion of molybdenum by forming permolybdic acid, but iron,
copper, nickel, manganese and small quantities of titanium
are sorbed. Tungsten and vanadium are not separated from

2

Moscow Inst. Fine Chem Technology,

PM

MEDVEDEVA, A. M.

1180. The separation of molybdenum and iron using ion-exchange chromatography. I. P. Il'garin and A. M. Medvedeva. *Trudy Khim. i Khim. Zh.*, 1950, 6, 501-504; *Russ. Chem. Rev.*, 1950, 29, 355. The optimum conditions for the separation of Mo and Fe in the presence of citrate ions by ion exchange on Wofatit R and SB3 are studied. On passing citrate soln. of a molybdate containing HCl through the column, all the Mo (≈ 1 mg) in 0.1 N HCl is found in the filtrate. Increasing the molybdenum content to about 100 mg and, in particular, raising the concn. of HCl (to 0.6 N) leads to partial adsorption of Mo. Increasing the concn. of citric acid (I) lowers the adsorption of Mo in all cases to nil (at M I). Iron from $FeCl_3$ (HCl concn. 0.01 to 0.1 M) is completely adsorbed on the resins in the absence of I. At a HCl concn. > 0.2 M, Fe passes into the filtrate. In the presence of M I there is a max. in the adsorption curve. Raising the HCl concn. from 0.01 to 0.1 M increases the adsorption from 44 to 100%. Further increase of acidity leads to Fe passing through again. In the analysis of soln. 0.1 N in HCl and M in I, no Fe is found in the filtrate after passage through the column. To remove Mo from the column, from 150 ml (for 1 mg of Mo) to 350 ml (for 100 mg of Mo) of water is necessary. Separation is possible with $Fe:Mo \geq 3000:1$. The method may be applied to the analysis of samples of steel, iron ore and ferro-molybdenum. In analysing steel, dissolve 0.1 g

*Inst. Fine Chem.
Technology im M.V. Lomonosov,
Moscow.*

1/2

Almaraz, L. P. Medvedev, A. M.

in HCl-HNO₃ and stabilizes the pH with a citrate buffer soln. Fe³⁺ are completely adsorbed at pH 1.0. If dissolved in HCl the Fe as Fe³⁺ is completely adsorbed in the pH range 1.0 to 1.6. Re-generate the resin with 10% HCl. A method for the separation, on the same resin, of Fe and Mn, in the presence of H₂O, as complexing agent, is

L 16600-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 PH/JN/JC
S/075/63/018/004/008/015

AUTHOR: Alimarin, I. P., Medvedeva, A. M. and Burlova, M. A.

TITLE: The quantitative separation of thorium and titanium by the ion-exchange chromatographic method

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 4, April 1963, 468-473

TEXT: The authors study the possibility of separating thorium from titanium by the ion-exchange chromatographic method in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and hydrochloric acid. They establish that thorium is quantitatively sorbed onto a KU-2 cationite in the presence of 3-4 N hydrochloric acid and hydrogen peroxide, whereas titanium enters the filtrate as a yellow complex

$[TiO(H_2O_2)]^{2+}$. They test various desorbents for extracting thorium from an ion-exchange resin, and establish that it may be completely desorbed with ammonium oxalate at practically any concentration above 0.1 M. They show as well that the desorption of thorium with ammonium oxalate takes place as a result of the formation of the complex ion $[Th(C_2O_4)_3]^{2-}$. There

Card 1/2

L 16600-63

/
S/075/63/018/004/008/015

The quantitative separation of

are 2 figures and 5 tables. The most important English-language source reads as follows: Mann, C., J. Chromatography, 1, 368 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Precision Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1962

Card 2/2

ALIMARIN, I.P.; MEDVEDEVA, A.M.; BURIGVA, M.A.

Use of ion-exchange chromatography for the separation of thorium
from cerium. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.11:1332-1335 '64.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Lomonosov Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology.

DERYAGIN, B.V.; KARASEV, V.V.; MEDVEDEV, A.M.; ZHOLEBKIN, G.G.

Electron emission on the loosening of vulcanized rubber from metal and glass in a vacuum. Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:35-41 Jan-F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti
i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(MEDVEDEVA, A. P.

Determining the specific surface of fine-dispersed alumina by the method of adsorption from the liquid phase. Ogneupory 25 no.4:184-186 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov. (Alumina)

PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M. [Pauliuchenka, M.M.]; MEDVEDEVA, A.P. [Mladzvedcova, A.P.]

Interaction of iron hydroxide and clay particles in KCl
and NaCl saturated solutions. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.khim.nau
no.2:25-29 '65.

Kinetics of clarification of clay suspensions in saturated
solutions of KCl and NaCl by the action of flocculating
agents. Ibid.:30-34 (MIRA 18:12)

Medvedeva, A.S.

SERGEYF, I.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MEDVEDEVA, A.S.

Effectiveness of pneumothorax in pulmonary tuberculosis [with
summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.2:46-48 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz 3-go protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera Moskvy (glavnyy vrach
A.S.Medvedeva)
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
* statist. (Rus))

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S.; SEMINA, A.M.

Influenza and pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.tub. 38 no.1:
12-19 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

(INFLUENZA)

MEDVEDEVA, A.S

AUTHORS: Shvayger, M.I., Paklina, V.P., Medvedeva, A.S. 32-1-4/55

TITLE: A Photocolorimetric Method of Determining Bismuth in Tin
(Fotokolorimetricheskij metod opredeleniya vismuta v olove).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 16-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of simplifying the above method it is suggested to use thiourea, which results in a complex compound of yellow color with Bi^{3+} -ions in an acid medium. This compound is marked by a high degree of absorption within range of the violet spectrum, the absorption maximum being located outside the visible field. The intensity of the change of color here corresponds to the Lambert-Beer law. For the analysis the solution of 1 g tin in 5 ml aqua regia + 15 ml nitric acid and 10 ml 10% thiourea is used. Photomet-rization is carried out on the apparatus "ФЭК-М" with a blue filter. As a measuring device the spectrophotometer "СФ-2М" is used. This method was introduced at the laboratory of the Magnitogorskiy Kombinat and gave satisfactory results after having been employed daily. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

A Photocolorimetric Method of Determining Bismuth in Tin

32-1-4/55

ASSOCIATION: Industry Technicum, Magnitogorsk (Magnitogorskiy industrial'nyy tekhnikum).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Bismuth-Determination 2. Spectrophotometers

PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.; PROSKURNIN, V.P.' inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S., inzh.

Use of synthetic saturation liquids in power condensers operating at low temperatures. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.8:35-38 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Condensers (Electricity))

MEDVEDEVA, A. S.

MEDVEDEVA, A. S. -- "The Cross-Pollination of Table Beets with Sugar Beets with Various Amounts of Spatial Isolation under the Conditions of the Forest Steppe in the Ukrainian SSR." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev. Khar'kov, 1955.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

MEDVEDEVA, AS.

NAME : MEDVEDEVA, AS.
 GRADE : Major. Commercial. Civil Eng.
 DATE : 1960, No 1791

1. MEDVEDEVA, AS. is a female of Russian nationality, born on 1924 in the village of Medvedevka, Krasnodar Krai, USSR. She is a graduate of the Moscow State University, Faculty of Engineering, and has worked in various engineering and design organizations in the USSR and abroad. She is currently employed as a Senior Engineer in the design of mechanical systems.

* Rotation

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABST. QWR. : RUSSEL, No. 1, 1957, No. 1/51

ABSTRACT : first and second generations of the migration and form, coloration of the pulp, and the character of the vascularization fascicles. In the first generation, the roots developed according to form in the first generation, but according to coloration, they deviated in the side of the section. In plants, separated in 3 and 5, up to 75% of typical plants were observed, and in the second generation of more than 1,500 m. y. plants were observed. The percent of typical plants increased sharply by increasing the proportion of the isolated variety, and in the third generation, in the direction of the proportion of the isolated variety. In the second generation, the relationships of typical and typical forms were obtained. The results of the first and second generations proved to be similar. In plants, separated in 3 and 5, up to 75% of typical plants were observed. Verification of the typical plants under working conditions at the "Kirovsk" factory.

QWR. : 2/3

✓ MEDVEDEVA, A.S.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical. Oleaginous. Sugar-Bearing. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69318

Author : Medvedeva, A.S.

Inst :

Title : Fertilization Selectivity of Table and Sugar Beets.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. biologii, 1956, 17, No 5, 335-339

Abst : In the Ukrainian scientific-experimental institute of vegetable cultivation in 1953 and 1954 an experiment was conducted on Grosby variety table beets and sugar beet variety VI-591 with a tendency to good yields. Fertilization selectivity was studied of natural and artificial transpollination. In the first case, one row (30 pieces) of table beet plants was planted among sugar beets and one row (30 pieces) of sugar beets was planted among the table beets. In the second case, under artificial transpollination, crossings were conducted on 15 normally developed plants of each variety. The experiment showed

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical. Oleaginous. Sugar-Bearing. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69318

that fertilization selectivity of table and sugar beets in their free transpollination is almost alike, In artificial transpollination the tendency to fertilize by the pollen of the foreign variety is manifested to a greater degree in the sugar beets than in the table beets.

Card 2/2

SHORNIKOVA, N.M.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S.

New varieties of tomatoes for preservation. Kons.i ov.prom. 16
no.1:29-31 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchevodstva
i kartofelya.

(Tomatoes--Varieties)

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KLYUCHAREVA, Ye.A.; LAMBINA, A.G.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S.;
NEFEDOV, A.F.; RODIONOVA, T.V.; SEMICHA, A.M.;
YAKOVLEVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Tuberculosis of the lungs in old age. Klin. med. 40 no.12:
18-23 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KLYUCHAREVA, Ye.A.; KULAKOVA, A.A.; LAMBINA, A.G.;
MEDVEDEVA, A.S.; NEFEDOV, A.F.; RODIONOVA, T.V.; SAFAROV, R.S.;
SEMINA, A.M.; YAKOVLEVA, T.A.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of tuberculosis
in elderly persons. Trudy TSIU 63:14-19 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenst-
vovaniya vrachey.

MEDVED'eva, A. V.

5(2)
AUTHORS:

SOV/76-4-8-19/45
Vesneyanov, A. N., Anisimov, E. N., Volkov, V. L.,
Fridenberg, A. E., Mikhayev, Ye. P., Medvedeva, A. V.

TITLE:

The Synthesis of Chromium Hexacarbonyl by the Reaction of Chromium Trichloride With Lithium Aluminum Hydride and Carbon Oxide Under Pressure (Sintez geksakarbonila khroma vsmodeystviyem trekhkhloristogo khroma s litijal'yuminal'gidridom i oksiyu ugleroda pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8, pp 1627-1628 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

If the reaction mentioned in the title is carried out at a ratio of 1 mole $CrCl_3$ to 3 moles $LiAlH_4$ in etheric solution at $65^\circ C$ and a pressure of 100 at, $Cr(CO)_6$ is obtained in a 65% yield. The hitherto published data (Refs 1-6) show lower yields. A lower content of lithium aluminum hydride in the reaction mixture and lower temperatures strongly reduce the yields (Table 1). There are 1 table and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

FAYER, S.F., inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, D.Ye., inzh.

Use of the OS-20 product in dyeing. Tekst.prom. 21 no.7:66
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Dyes and dyeing)

MEDVEDEVA, N.; GROMOV, B.V.

Studying the $U(V)$ extraction by the $1:1$ - n -styrene solution
in the presence of aluminum ions. Izv. Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issled. Inst.
(MIRA 12: 1)

MEDVEDEVA, E.; STARCHINA, T.M.; GROMOV, B.V.

Studying the U^{6+} extraction by the tri-n-octylamine solution
in the presence of Fe^{2+} and Eu^{3+} ions. Trudy SKIIN no. 47: 45-
150 '64. (USSR 18:1)

ABUSHEV, F.A.; YUDITSKAYA, S. Kh; MEDVEDEVA, E.P.

Natural foci of tularemia in the Nakhichean A.S.S.R. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no. 12:41-44. D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Dzhul'finskogo protivochumnogo otdeleniya Azerbaydzhanskoy
protivochumnoy stantsii.

(NAKHICHEVAN A.S.S.R.—TULAREMIA)

LUKOSHINA L.A.; KOMAROVA, N.I.; MEDVEDEVA, E.P.

Utilization of the M-6 and K-6 short-fibrous asbestos in the
production of asbestos-cement products. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa
no.19:96-119 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

S/191/63/000/002/005/019
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, E. M., Andrianova, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of mixed polyesters of ethylene glycol with furan-2,5-dicarboxylic and terephthalic acids

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1963, 14-15

TEXT: To produce polymers with properties similar to those of polyethylene terephthalate, mixed esters of ethylene glycol were synthesized from the dimethyl esters of furan-2,5-dicarboxylic (I) and terephthalic (II) acids and from ethylene glycol in the presence of zinc diacetate at 160-210°C by interesterification, and were polymerized at 0.5-1 mm Hg and 200-270°C. The melting points of the polymers so obtained depended on the composition. With 0 mole% of I and 100 mole% of II the m.p. was 260°C and fell linearly to 138°C with 60% I and 40% II, rising again to 216°C with 100% I and 0% II. The glass transition points for these three compositions were respectively 255, 100, and 212°C. The individual polyesters and those with less than 20% of the other component are light-gray, opaque, and crystalline. The polymers with compositions between 30 + 70% and 70 + 30% are brown,

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Synthesis of mixed polyesters ...

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B101/B186

transparent, and amorphous. The individual polyesters are insoluble in methylene chloride, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro ethane, benzene, and acetone. The mixed polyesters are soluble in these and other organic solvents. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language reference is: J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sec., 63, no. 1, 176-178, A9 (1960). ✓

Card 2/2

USSR/Medicine - Restoration of Life After Blood Losses Jul/Aug 51

"Role of the Nervous System in the Mechanism of Restoration of the Organism's Functions After Lethal Blood Losses," G. A. Medvedyeva, G. M. Pruss, Vitebsk Med Inst and Vitebsk Oblast Sta of Blood Transfusion

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXXI, No 4, pp 4-7

By draining 200-400 ml of blood from the left carotid artery, stopped heart action in dogs which were under the effect of morphine-ether and

197T63

USSR/Medicine - Restoration of Life After Blood Losses (Contd) Jul/Aug 51

had been tracheotomized. Added to blood Anticoagulant No 4, TsOLIPK. Within 1-4 min, injected half of the drained blood into left carotid artery, half into right hip vein together with Ringer-Lock soln. Temp of injected blood was 38°. This revived dogs. Effect of blood injection was enhanced by administration of atropine and artificial respiration. When dogs had been vagotomized or vagus inactivated by atropine, the treatment was ineffective in the majority of cases.

197T63

PA 197T63

MEDEVJEVA, G. A.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.
Higher Nervous System. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93635.

Author : Medvedeva, G.A.

Last : Vitebsk Medical Institute.

Title : The Significance of Disruption in Higher Nervous
Activity During Development of Experimental Stomach
Ulcers.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Vitebskiy med. in-t, 1957, vyp. 8,
16-21.

Abstract: 45 rats were subjected to disruption of the higher
nervous activity by means of interference between
conditioned and unconditioned reflexes with non-
conditioned defenses. Experimental neuroses failed
to develop ulcers of the stomach, although in indi-

Card : 1/2

MEDVEDEVA, G.A., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) ^{its} "Role of nervous
system in the pathogenesis of ^(gastric and duodenal) ulcers ~~of the stomach and~~
~~pancreas~~. (Experimental ^{study} ~~research~~). " Mos 1958, 23 pp.

(First Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst in I.M. Sechenov)

200 copies. List of author's works, pp. 22-23 (12 titles)

(KL, 21-58, 92)

~~MEDVEDEVA, G.~~

Meeting of the Vitebsk Medical Institute. Zdrav. Belor 5
no. 7:72 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(VITEBSK--MEDICINE)

CA

The volatility of certain vitamins and the possibility of their utilization by microorganisms from the atmosphere. M. N. Meisel and G. A. Medvedeva. *Biokhimiya* 12, 303-13 (1947).—Minute amts. of vitamin B₁ (or the thiazole part of it) and biotin can be detected in the solid state and in soln. by observing the growth characteristics of the mold *Endomyces magnusii*, which flourishes only in the presence of these 2 vitamins (C.A. 41, 3105f). The mold is capable of synthesizing vitamin B₁ if the thiazole component alone is present. It is not necessary to add the vitamin B₁ to the culture medium; when an aq. soln. of the thiazole component is placed in a dish nearby, the growth characteristics of the mold indicate that some of the thiazole component had passed into the air and from there into the culture medium. The volatility of *p*-aminobenzoic acid from soln. can similarly be demonstrated by using the organism *Rhodotorula aurantiaca*. It is probable that the vitamins or their components which are liberated during the decay of plant and animal matter are transported by the air and utilized by microorganisms. H. Priestley

Inst. Microbiology, Acad. Sci. USSR

PA 21T95

MEDVEDEVA, G. A.

Jun/Aug 1947

USSR/ Medicine - Vitamins
Medicine - Bacteriology

"The Volatility of Certain Vitamins and the Possibility that Microorganisms Abstract Them from the Atmosphere," M. N. Meyzel', G. A. Medvedeva, Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 10 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XXI, No 4

Volatility was found in the thiazol and pyrimidine components of vitamin B₁, of para-aminobenzoic and nicotinic acids. Microorganisms assimilate atmospheric vitamins and convert them to components of enzymatic systems, e.g., to co-carboxylase. Transportation and transformation of vitamins in nature

USSR/Biology - Microbiology

Oct 51

"Against the Perversion and Falsification by Morganists of the Cytology of Yeast Organisms," M. N. Meynel', G. A. Medvedeva, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR

"Trudy Inst Mikrobiol" No 1, pp 63-65 1951

Crit analysis of exptl material in this field presented by Morganists and of their theories leads to the conclusions that their exptl results are inaccurate; that whenever their results are accurate, their own theories are contradicted by them; that

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USSR/Biology - Microbiology (Contd)

Oct 51

in order to justify their theories, Morganists then either consciously tamper with facts or modify their theories making them obviously untenable.

209T3

MEDVEDEVA, G. A.

1/-c

CA

Influence of vitamin B₁₂ and p-aminobenzoic acid on activity of *Rhodotorula aurantiaca*. G. A. Merlyukova. Mikrobiol. Inst. Acad. Sci., Moscow. Mikrobiologiya 20, 445-451 (1951). - Cultures of carotenoid organisms (*Rhodotorula aurantiaca*, *Rh. aurra*, *Rh. flava*, *Rh. rosea*, *Rh. rubra*, *Rh. rubra*, *Rh. glutinis*, *Rh. mucilaginosa*, and *Sporobolomyces roseus*) were tested for response to vitamins. Biotin, inositol, nicotinic, pantothenic and folic acids, heteroxanthin, and vitamins B₆ and B₁₂ cannot substitute for vitamin B₁₂ and p-aminobenzoic acid, both of which are essential. Tests with *Rh. aurantiaca* showed them to be synergistic promoters of proliferation, and mutually regulatory in other cell processes. Thus, vitamin B₁₂ promotes fat accumulation, and p-aminobenzoic acid promotes fat elimination, in cells. Absorption of O₂ by *Rh. aurantiaca* is increased by vitamin B₁₂ in presence but not in absence of p-aminobenzoic acid. Oxidation of carotenoid pigments, by O₂ or by enzyme action, is inhibited in living cells and in autolysates by p-aminobenzoic acid. Julian P. Smith

MEDVEDEVA, G. A. and M. N. MEYSEL'

"Problem of Luminescent Microscopic Investigation in Microbiology," Vest. Ak.
Nauk SSSR [Herald of the Academy of Sciences USSR], Vol 21, No 9, Moscow, September 1951,
pp 87-89.

Translation: M-526, 6 Jun 55

CA

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Folic acid is a vitamin for yeast microorganisms. G. A. Mervedeva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 281-3 (1951); cf. *Biokhimiya* 14, No. 3 (1947).—Folic acid added in 0.5 γ /ml. concn. to yeast cultures supplied with 10 γ /ml. concn. of vitamin B₁ showed the ability to develop growths that are identically vigorous with those obtained on full valued diet, with normally slowly developing *Rhodotorula aurantiaca*. If the sugar-mineral medium contains only vitamin B₁ the organisms develop large fat droplets but addn. of folic acid eliminates their formation completely and the cells immediately begin to reproduce. Larger concns. of folic acid (10-20 γ /ml.) have no toxic effects, while *p*-aminobenzoic acid displays vitaminlike properties only at low concns. *p*-Aminobenzoic acid appears to protect the cell carotenoid pigments from oxidation, but folic acid does not have this property, and the 2 substances do not have an exactly parallel history in metabolism. Possibly, folic acid acts as a precursor for *p*-aminobenzoic acid in metabolism.
G. M. Kosolapoff

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; MEYSEL, M.N.; SHEKHTMAN, Ya.L.

Application of singledose high intensity irradiation of short duration
in the study of dynamics of radiological effect. Zh. obsh. biol.,
Moskva 13 no. 3:243-245 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Laboratory of Radiation and Isotopes of the Division of Biological
Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Institute of Microbiology
of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

NEDESEVA, G. A., POLOSHNEKOVA, A. A., SALIVANSOVA, L. A., LUY SLI, M. M.,
CHENKOVA, T. M., and KALISOVA, R. D.

"On biological effect of ionizing radiations on microorganisms," a paper
presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

✓ Peculiarities of inactivation of microorganisms by ray sterilization. M. N. Mosol, T. B. Remezova, R. D. G. P. [?], G. A. Medvedeva, N. A. Ponomarevskaya, M. T. Shal'nikov, and A. A. Alekseyev. *Soviet Acad. Sci. S. S. R. Po Atomnoy Energii* 1955, *Zashchita Otdel. Biol. Nauk*, 100-96 (English summary, 125-6).—A brief review is given with 23 references. Expts. with yeast showed that incomplete sterilization (86%) produced a similar ultimate lethal effect as did thermal treatment. For complete sterilization the use of 1-1.5 million r. is needed, the results being equiv. to sterilization under 1 atm. added pressure. At L.D. 50 the significant changes were the solidification of nuclear karyosomes and a slight increase of adsorption, if the inactivation was of radiant nature; no change was observed in O uptake or CO₂ liberation; phosphorylation, or S-uptake decline. At high levels of radiation severe structural changes occur but these are less pronounced than those caused by thermal sterilization. The latter liberates more P and S. After radiation sterilization some functions are still maintained and some growth tendency is left. Direct destruction of the organisms and complete inactivation requires 4-6 million-r. doses of x-radiation with the yeast specimens used here. It is felt that for practical purposes a dosage of 1.5-2 million r. would suffice. G. M. Keselapoff

(6) 157
gm

MEDVEDEVA, G. A.

V2248. Action of ultrasonic waves on yeast cells. G. A. Medvedeva and G. E. Rypin *Zh. obshchei Biol.*, 1958, 18, 313-320; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1958, Akad. Nauk, 75711. The influence of ultrasonic waves on a 1% suspension of well washed yeast cells, which had been grown for 24 hr. was studied. The yeasts, belonging to 3 groups, differed among themselves not only by size and shape, but also by structural organization (*Endomyces magnusii*, three species of *Saccharomyces* and *Saccharomyces ludensis*). Treatment of the cells was carried out with the aid of a piezoelectric ultrasonic generator. A concave piezoelectric plate of

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310010-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310010-9"

Medvedeva, G. A.

Study of secretion of vitamins by organs of a flower by the technique of indicator cultures. N. T. Kakhidze and G. A. Medvedeva (K. A. Timiryazev Inst. Plant Physiol., Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 3, No. 6, 435-8 (1958). The method of indicator cultures using yeast and fungi as indicators (cf. Miesch, *Functional Morphology of Yeast Organisms*, Moscow, 1950) revealed the presence in pollen and

2

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Effect of ionizing radiations on micro-organisms. Itogi nauki.Biol.
nauki no.1:115-129 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MICRO-ORGANISMS)

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

STEPANENKO, B.N., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; MEYSEL', M.N., prof.,
otvetstvennyy red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., prof., otvetstvennyy red.;
BAYEV, A.A., kand.biol.nauk, red.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A., kand.biol.
nauk, red.; TURPAYEV, T.M., kand.biol.nauk, redaktor;
PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., redaktor izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn.
red.

[Study of the animal organism; Fish culture; Food industry;
proceedings of a conference] Izuchenie zhivotnogo organizma,
Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Pishchevaia promyshlennost'; trudy konverentsii.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 263 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu
radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheni v narodnom
khozyaystve i nauke, 1957.
(Radioactive tracers)

MEYSEL, M. N., GALTSOVA, R. D., MEDVEDEVA, G. A., POMOSHNIKOVA, N. A., SELIVERSTOVA,
L. A. and SHALNOVA, M. N.

"Action of Ionizing Radiations and Radionimetic Substances on Microbe Cell."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

ME. DUEDEVA, G.A.

12(4), 17(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION 307/2008
International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958
Doklady sovetskikh uchastykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina
(Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine)
Moscow, Izdatvo OIAR, upr. po izpol'zovaniyu atomoy energii pri
Sovetskiy Ministroy SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series:
Tuzhaya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomoy energii,
trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Isakovich, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical
Sciences; Ed.: S.S. Glikman, Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Maslov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers
as well as for professors and students at various where radiobiology and
radiation medicine are taught.

OVERVIEW: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet
scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Use of
Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 5 contains

12 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences G.V. Levinakly and V.V.
Bodov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing
radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects
of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes
in medical and biological research, uses of radioactive isotopes
and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products,
their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs.
References accompany each report.

Reports of Soviet Scientists (Cont.)

Sepia, I.Z. The Acetylating Function of the Coenzyme A System in Radiation Sickness (Report No. 2235)	160
Artsel', M.M., R.D. Gal'tsora, G.A. Melnikova, R.A. Pechenikova, L.A. Gellerberg, and M.M. Gal'tsora. Effect of Ionizing Radiation and of Radio- nucleic Substances on the Microbe Cell (Report No. 2240)	167
Elmberg, R.J., and V.J. Blithodrov. Local Tests to Show the State of Stemmatization and Autostimulation of an Irradiated Organism (Report No. 2075)	160
Bagdasaryan, A.G., P.B. Viskarskiy, M.O. Kuznetsov, M.P. Kuznetsovskaya, I.I. Kozlov, R.Z. Kozlov, G.M. Kozlov, and V.Ya. Kozlov. Experience in Treating Radiation Sickness with Leukocytes and Thrombocyte Substances (Report No. 2230)	165
Isakovich, A.G., and L.B. Kozlovskaya. Experiments to Determine Maximum Permissible Thermal Neutron Flux (Report No. 2375)	196
Kozlovskaya, L.B., and V.Ya. Kozlov. Isotopic Method in Studying the Hormone Effect on Metabolism in Osseous Tissue (Report No. 2072)	205

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

Increasing the rate of ergosterol synthesis in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (strain 12) by the use of radiomimetic substances.
Mikrobiologiya 28 no.2:175-178 Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(VITAMIN D, metab.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae, eff. of nitrogen
mustards on synthesis (Rus))

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, eff.

on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* vitamin D
synthesis (Rus))

(SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE, metab.

vitamin D synthesis, eff. of nitrogen mustard
(Rus))

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

Fractional detection of cadmium ion. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.
i khim.tekh. 3 no.3:561-562 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova,
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Cadmium--Analysis)

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

Detection of mitochondria in *Endomyces magnusii* using an objective with the central disk. Zhur. ob. biol. 22 no.2:151-153 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institute of Microbiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(MITOCHONDRIA) (YEAST) (MICROSCOPY--TECHNIQUE)

MEYSEL', M.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.M.

Detection of live, injured and dead micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiya
30 no.5:855-62 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS)

TANANAYEV, N.A., prof., doktor khim. nauk [deceased]; MEDVEDEVA,
G.A., dotsent, kand. khim. nauk; MURASHOVA, V.I., dots.,
~~kand.~~ khim. nauk; KHOVYAKOVA, ~~V.I.~~, dots., kand. khim.
nauk; LOKHVITSKAYA, A.P., assistant

[Quantitative chemical fractional analysis; manual for
practical work] Kachestvennyi khimicheskii drobnyi analiz;
rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam. Sverdlovsk, Ural's-
kii politekhn. inst im. S.M.Kirova. Pt.1. 1962. 83 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

MEYSEL', M.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.; VOLKOVA, T.M.

A comparative study of the microscopic and ultramicroscopic structure of cells of the yeasts *Saccharomyces vini* and *Rhodotorula glutinis*. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.6:1011-1017 N-D '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.
(YEAST) (CELLS)

MEYSEL, M.N., REMEZOVA, T.S., GALZOVA, P.D., MEDVEDEVA, G.A., POKSHENIKOVA, N.A.,
SOKUROVA, YE.N., SELIVERSTOVA, L.A., POGLASOVA, M.V. and NOVICHENKO, A.T.

"Cytophysiological and biochemical investigation of micro-organisms in the
process of post-radiation reactivation."

Report submitted to the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

MEDVEDEVA, G H

(b)

Comparative Study of the Action of Chloroethylamines and X-Rays on Yeast Organisms

G. A. Medvedeva

Comparative studies of the effect of radiation and radiomimetic substances are of considerable interest in elucidating the mechanism of the ionizing radiation action on the microbial cell. In the report the results are presented of an investigation of the effect of chloroethylamine (embikhin) on yeast organisms.

It has been found that like X-rays, this substance causes significant structural and functional changes in the yeast cells, some of the changes being similar to those induced by irradiation. Yeast cells grown in the presence of embikhin are very similar to irradiated cells. They, too, manifest inhibition of division and budding, their nuclei and nuclear karyosomes become enlarged and the mitochondria break up and agglutinate. One of the reactions of the cell towards embikhin, as in the case of radiation, is the enhanced formation of fats and lipoids. Sterol synthesis may be considerably augmented on adding embikhin to the nutrient medium, or on short time contact of the yeast cells with this substance. Besides such similarities there are also differences in the action of chemical agents and radiation. Embikhin has a greater effect on the respiration and still more on the alcoholic fermentation of yeast when compared with an irradiation dose of equal effect on viability.

An important difference between the effects of embikhin and irradiation also lies in the fact that embikhin retards uptake of phosphorus into the acid-soluble and the nucleic acid fractions equally, whereas, after irradiation, phosphorus uptake is much more inhibited in the nucleic acid fraction than in the acid-soluble fraction.

Institute of Microbiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Ennrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

ACCESSION NR: AP4031823

s/0220/64/033/002/0270/0277

AUTHOR: Meysel', M. N.; Medvedeva, G. A.; Biryuzova, V. I.; Volkova, T. M.

TITLE: A comparative investigation of the microscopic and ultramicroscopic structure of irradiated *Saccharomyces vini* and *Rhodotorula glutinis* yeast cells

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 33, no. 2, 1964, 270-277

TOPIC TAGS: *Saccharomyces vini* yeast, *Rhodotorula glutinis* yeast, X-irradiated yeast cell, structural comparison, yeast microscopic structure, yeast ultramicroscopic structure, yeast radiosensitivity, yeast mitochondrion damage, yeast metabolic process

ABSTRACT: *Saccharomyces vini* and *Rhodotorula glutinis* yeast cultures which differ in radiosensitivity, structure, and metabolism were investigated to compare the structural nature of radiation injuries. *Saccharomyces vini* and *Rhodotorula* yeast cultures (24 hrs old) were X-irradiated (RUP-1, 15 ma, 210 kv, no filter, focal length 9 cm, 3570 r/min) with single 100 kr doses. The irradiated yeast cells were investigated by optic light microscopy and electronic microscopy

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031823

immediately after irradiation and again after 18 to 24 hrs growth. Survival of irradiated yeast cells was based on number of colonies grown on agar compared to number of nonirradiated yeast cell colonies. Findings show that the structural organization differences of Sacch. vini and Rh. glutinis yeast cells correlate with the metabolic specificity and radiosensitivity of these organisms. Obligate aerobic Rh. glutinis yeast is more radiosensitive than the well fermenting Sacch. vini yeast. Irradiation of yeast cells with doses that do not cause immediate death does not produce any sharp structural-morphological damage in the cells. Only during the metabolic process do molecular injuries of the functional structure develop into more serious injuries which are first revealed by electronic microscopy and then by optic light microscopy. After irradiation and during the following growth period the most distinct changes are found in the mitochondria. However, the injuries do not spread throughout the entire mitochondrial system and the remaining undamaged mitochondria apparently represent the cambium from which a new population of energy yielding cell structures develops. The lipoprotein cell membranes (mitochondrial and nuclear membranes, endoplasmic reticulum) are relatively radioresistant. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031823

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR Institut
radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR (Microbiology
Institute of Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Radiation and
Physicochemical Biology AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb63

ENCLY: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 012

Card 3/3

MEISEL', M.V.; REMEZOVA, T.D.; MEDVELEVA, G.A.; POMODORNIKOVA, N.A.;
POGLAYOVA, M.N.

Nature of the structures obtained by T.D. Kalinenko in
distilled water under the influence of an electric current.
Mikrobiologiya 33 no.2:364-367 Apr '64. (MIRA 13:13)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN S.S.S.R.

MEYSEL', M.N.; REMEZOVA, T.S.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.; GAL'TSOVA, R.D.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.;
POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.; SELIVERSTOVA, L.A.; POGLAZOVA, M.N.; NOVICHKOVA,
A.T.; VOLKOVA, T.M.

Cytophysiological and biochemical studies of yeasts during their
recovery following radiation injury. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:
821-851 N-D '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., and
Institute of Radiation and Physico-Chemical Biology, Academy of
Sciences of U.S.S.R., Moscow.

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; MEYSEL', M.N.; IONICHEVA, G.A.

Regeneration of yeast organisms following their inactivation
with chloroethylamine and their adaptation to this compound.
Dokl. AN SSSR 199 no.3:656-659 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Meysel').

BEKHTEREVA, M.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POGLAZOVA, M.N.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, G.A.;
PEOFILOVA, Ye.P.

Rapid method of detecting bacterial infection in culture fluid
during the production of streptomycin. Prikl. biokhim. i
mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:726-730 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted Dec. 24, 1964.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND SERIES

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON CARBONILES INDEX

BU

B-I-1

Chemical mixtures (compositions). J. A. RUBINAKI
and E. A. RUBINAKI (Zavod. Lab., 1954, 3, 667-680).
Fusion of oil in 0.4% aq. Na₂CO₃ are recommended
for casting steel. R. T.

6-27

684.61A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNTHESE

LEGEND MAY ONLY ONE

EXISTENCE

FROM SYNTHESE

LEGEND MAY ONLY ONE

EXISTENCE

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES	
Determination of nonmetallic inclusions in alloy steel. G. A. Medvedeva and V. P. Remin. <i>Ural. Met.</i> 1939, No. 3, 31-3; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 11, 63-4.— Sep. the nonmetallic inclusions by the method of Treje and Benedicks (C. A. 27, 3277), wash the residue first by centrifuging with fresh anolyte (anolyte 60 cc. + water 150 cc.) consisting of 0.1 N KBr soln. and 10% Na citrate soln. and later by cold, freshly boiled water until free from Fe^{++}, then wash with a 2% soln. of Na_2CO_3 to remove colloidal SiO_2. To decompose carbides and remove metallic particles, treat the residue in a thermostat for 2 hrs. at 40° with satd. $HgCl_2$ soln. in a stream of N_2. Filter and wash with a 1% $HgCl_2$ soln. and with hot water until no Fe^{++} ion is present. Treat the silicates obtained with 10% H_2SO_4 soln. for 30 min. at 40°, filter the residue, wash free from Fe, dry heat to const. wt. and det. SiO_2 from the difference in wt. before and after a treatment with HF and H_2SO_4. Fuse the residue with Na_2CO_3, lixiviate with water to which Na_2O_2 has been added and filter. Burn the new residue, roast in a Ag crucible, fuse with Na_2CO_3 and Na_2O_2 (5:1) and lixiviate the melt with water. Combine the filtrates after the 1st and 2nd fusions, boil until Na_2O_2 is decompl., add H_2SO_4 and transfer to a measuring flask. Use the soln. for the detn. of Al by the colorimetric method		with sulfanilic acid after its preliminary sepn. in the form of hydroxyquinolate and for the colorimetric detn. of Cr with diphenylcarbazide. After fusing, dissolve the residue in HCl and det. Fe, Mn, Cu and Ni by the usual methods. After a treatment with H_2SO_4, analyze the filtrate for SiO_2, Fe, Mn and Ni. The amt. of Fe, Mn and Ni serves as a criterion of the presence of possible free oxides and complex sulfides. A properly taken sample of the cross section of the ingot with a consideration of the zonality makes it possible to det. the distribution of O among the single elements and the character of the development of the segregation processes. W. R. Hena	
ASS. 5.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		130000-117 ONV G01	
130000-117 ONV G01		130000-117 ONV G01	

[illegible]

CA

4

Methods for separating carbides from ferrous alloys.
G. A. Medvedeva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 1413-21(1947).
Carbides were sepd. from (1) as-cast 0.82% C steel,
(2) annealed 0.49% C steel, and (3) cast Fe contg. C
2.25, Si 0.84, and Mn 0.76% by acid and electrolytic
dissoln. About 35% of the carbides were recovered in the
residue left by 0.1 N HCl, HNO₃, or H₂SO₄, the balance
being dissolved by the acid. Optimum results were ob-
tained by electrolytic sepn. with 0.2 N Na₂SO₄ contg. 5%
Na citrate as anolyte and a 10% soln. of CuSO₄ as catho-
lyte.
H. W. Rathmann

Medvedeva, G. A.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19630

Author : G.A. Medvedeva, A.S. Koroleva, I.V. Kurova

Inst : Uralsk Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Detection of Chlorine Ions without Using Silver Salts.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ural'skogo Politekhn. In-ta, 1956, sb. 57, 43 - 44.

Abstract: The solution of $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is proposed as a reagent for Cl^- ; the interfering anions are oxidized by HNO_3 solution in a neutral medium and in presence of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ as a catalizator. I^- is oxidized to IO_3^- , Br^- is oxidized to Br_2 , SCN^- to CN^- , S^{2-} to SO_3^{2-} , and $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ to SO_4^{2-} . The ions SO_4^{2-} ,

Card 1/2

- 108 -

MEDEVEDA, G.A.

137-58-4-8666

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 335 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Medvedeva, G.A.

TITLE: Chipless Method of Determining Manganese in Manganese-silicon
(Opredeleniye margantsa v silikomargantse besstruzhkovym
metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 129-131

ABSTRACT: Two versions of determination of Mn in Si-Mn are presented. Paraffin baths are placed on the cleansed surface of test and standard samples, and 2 drops of concentrated HF are placed on the surface of the metal. The solution is washed in a flask. The Mn is acidified by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ and titrated by Na_3AsO_3 , or else the solution may be transferred to a graduated flask, and an aliquot part of the Mn is acidified and subjected to colorimetry. The determination takes 15-20 min. Accuracy is to within 1.5-3% (abs.).

P. K.

1. Manganese--Determination 2. Colorimetry--Applica-
tions

Card 1/1

Country	: USSR	J
Category	: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties	
Doc. No.	: 13392	
Author	: Medvedeva, G.A.	
Institut.	: Ural Polytechnical Institute	
Title	: The Drop Method Determination of the pH in Clay and Soil	
Orig. Pub.	: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, 69, 132-136	
Abstract	: The described method consists of the following procedures. A drop of clay or soil sample suspension is placed on a strip of filter paper; an indicator is applied to the colorless spot which shows on the reverse side of the paper. The pH is determined by coloration to one unit accuracy. A color scale is given of the stains obtained on the filter paper after the application of the buffer solution and the indicators.-- L.A.Kornblyum	
Cards	: 1/1	

S/153/60/003/003/036/036/XX
BO:6/BO58

AUTHOR: Medvedeva G. A.

TITLE: Detection of Small Quantities of the Cadmium Ion

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya. 1960 Vol. 3. No. 3.
pp. 561 - 562

TEXT: The author states that the cadmium ion may be ascertained as a yellow precipitate through the action of H_2S -water on a weakly acid solution. Colored sulfide precipitates of the following ions develop under such conditions: Ag^+ , Hg_2^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Bi^{3+} , Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Sn^{II} , Sn^{IV} , Sb^{III} , and Sb^V . All these ions can be eliminated from the solution by precipitating them as metals through the action of zinc metal powder. If free acid is present in the solution, it must previously be neutralized with soda up to a hardly noticeable turbidity, as otherwise a vigorous dissolution of zinc occurs. The turbidity is dissolved by a drop of dilute

Card 1/3

Detection of Small Quantities of the
Cadmium Ion

S/153/60/003/003/036/036/XX
B016/B058

HNO_3 and only then zinc is added. Cadmium ions are not reduced at all by zinc from solutions combined with nitric acid (Ref. 1). Cadmium ions are reduced to metal from solutions of chlorides, sulfates and acetates, but almost the entire cadmium remains in the solution if potassium- or sodium nitrate is added to the solution up to saturation before addition of the metallic zinc. If zinc hydroxide suspension is added to the solution together with the precipitate, and the precipitate is filtered off after shaking, only zinc and cadmium sulfide can then precipitate after addition of H_2S water. The yellow cadmium sulfide will be clearly visible on the white background of the zinc sulfide. The author gives an exact instruction for the analysis procedure and mentions the amounts of reagents. The reaction sensitivity amounts to $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g/ml and is applicable for nitrates, chlorides, sulfates, and acetates. The analysis takes 8 to 10 min. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/1

Detection of Small Quantities of the
Cadmium Ion

S/*53/60/003/003/036/036/TK
BO*6/BO58

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova;
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Ural Polytechnic Institute
named S. M. Kirov; Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1958

Card 3/3



MEDVEDEVA, G.A.

Fractional detection of the cations K^+ , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cd^{2+} ,
 Ba^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , and Ca^{2+} from a single sampling. Trudy Ural.politekh.
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PA 23T70

USSR/Medicine - Insecticides
Medicine - Food

Jul/Aug 1947

"Effect of Benzol-Hydrochloride Insecticide on Sprouting Seeds," G. B. Medvedeva, Candidate in Biological Sciences, 8 pp

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A new insecticide, $C_6H_6Cl_6$, has been developed at the Experimental Base for the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences at "Gorki-Leninskiye." Detailed account of the experiments conducted, and several diagrams showing the effect of this insecticide on the cells of hard- and soft-shelled wheat, beans and corn seeds. Refers to work done by A. A. Avakyan.

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"Formation of the Composite Ring in Hybrids of *Turgidum compositum* with
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"Sterility of branched wheat." G.Medvedeva, V.Bazavluk. Reviewed by L.A.S.
Modylevs'kyi. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 8 no.3:88-89 '51. (MLA 6:9)
(Wheat) (Medvedeva, G.) (Bazavluk, V.)

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14471* The Problem of the Sterility of Ramona Wheat.
(In Russian.) G. Medvedeva and V. Bazavluk. *Doklady Akademii Nauk* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 77, Apr. 21, 1951, p. 1099-1102.

Above is investigated on Kakhketian wheat *Triticum turgidum* v. *Plinianum* Korn. Abnormalities of the cytology of this wheat are described and means of increasing its yield are discussed.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1. BAZAVLUK, V. YU.; MEDVEDEVA, G. B.
2. USSR 600
4. Plants, Effect of Light on
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Late fall planting of hard spring wheat under conditions in prevailing
Moscow. Trudy Inst.gen. no.20:30-34 '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Wheat) (Adaptation (Biology))

MEDEVEDVA, G.B.; BAZAVELUK, V.YU.

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means of germ transplantation. Trudy Inst.gen. no.20:100-105 '53.**

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1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR.
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MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

~~Trudy Inst.gen. no.22:83-94 '55.~~
Effect of inadequate pollination on variability of wheat hybrids.
(Wheat) (Fertilization of plants) (MLRA 9:4)

MEDVEDEVA, G. B.

USSR/Biology - Genetics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 10/47

Authors : Medvedeva, G. B.

Title : The problem of "dual parenthood" of wheat

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1125 - 1126, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were carried out by the Institute of Genetics to pollinate winter and summer wheat with a pollen mixture for the purpose of obtaining plants combining the morphological properties of several parental types. Results obtained are described.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Genetics

Presented by: Academician T. D. Lysenko, December 8, 1954

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

USSR/Biology - Genetics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 40/49

Authors : Medvedva, G. B.

Title : About the so-called, "genetic forms"

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 161-163, May 1, 1955

Abstract : The so-called, "genetic form", phenomenon was investigated on a soft winter wheat during hybridization. Results obtained are described. Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Genetics

Presented by : Academician T. D. Lysenko, December 8, 1954

~~MEDVEDEVA~~, Galina Borisovna; GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye., otvetstvennyy redaktor;

[Biology of the fertilization of plants] Biologiya oplodotvoreniia
rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 109 p.
(Fertilization of plants) (MLBA 10:1)